



Hun Power Is Broken Under Terms of Treaty; Teutons Deny Full Guilt; Invoke the 14 Points; Wilson Pledged to Alliance for Guarding France

Congress to Meet a Week From Monday

May 19 Is Date Fixed by Wilson Under Plea for Haste Made by Secretary of the Treasury

Lodge Issues a Call to Senators

Tells His Republican Colleagues All Must Attend Conference on May 14

WASHINGTON, May 7.—President Wilson to-day issued a call by cable for an extra session of Congress to convene on Monday, May 19. The call was universally welcomed in official circles.

Immediately upon the announcement of its receipt by the White House political machinery was set in motion to assemble the Senators and Representatives here for the necessary organizational preliminaries.

Text of the Proclamation
The text of the President's proclamation follows:

"Whereas, Public interests require that the Congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at 12 o'clock noon, on the 19th day of May, 1919, to receive such communication as may be made by the Executive,

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the Congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the Capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at 12 o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America, the 7th day of May, in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

"WOODROW WILSON,
"By the President:
"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

Glass Urged Early Date
The data for the extra session was much earlier than Democratic leaders had expected. Secretary Tumulty said it would be impossible, of course, for the President to be in Washington on the opening day.

It is reported that Secretary of the Treasury Glass was largely responsible for the naming of an early date. He is said to have advised Mr. Wilson of the necessity of speedy passage of the appropriation measures which failed in the closing days of the last session.

The Republican leaders of both houses were the first to notify their party colleagues officially of the extra session and to designate dates for party conferences. The Senate Republicans were called here for a conference on May 14 by Senator Lodge, and a Republican House conference was announced by Majority Leader Mondell for Saturday evening, May 17.

Issues Call to Republicans
In issuing the call to the twenty-three Republican Senators who are out of the city Senator Lodge said:

"The President has issued a proclamation calling Congress on May 19. There will be a conference of Republican Senators on May 14 at 11 o'clock a. m. It is absolutely essential that with our narrow majority every Republican Senator should be present at the session of the Senate on May 19. It is also of the utmost importance that you should be present at the Republican conference, and we trust that you will not fail to be here on that day."

Republican leaders declared to-day that the party conference on May 14 would be devoted exclusively to organizational business, and that there would be no discussion of the league of nations.

Germany Under the Treaty—

Restores Alsace-Lorraine to France.
Accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently.

Agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia.
Cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Shantung.

Recognizes the total independence of German Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.
Reduces her army to 100,000 men, including officers.
Abolishes conscription within her territories.

Agrees to raze all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine.

Must stop all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material.

Agrees to Allied occupation of parts of Germany till reparation is made, with the understanding that the army of occupation will be reduced at the end of each of the three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations.

Agrees that any violation by her of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometres east of the Rhine shall be regarded as an act of war.

Reduces her navy to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000.

Must surrender or destroy all other vessels.

Is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic.

Must demolish Helgoland.

Must open the Kiel Canal to all nations and surrender her fourteen submarine cables.

May have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to the Allied and associated governments and nationals.

Agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission.

Is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by the cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction, and is to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

Agrees to return to the 1914 most-favored nation tariffs without discrimination of any sort.

Will allow Allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial clauses.

Agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offence against international morality, and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war. Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

The league of nations is accepted by the Allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle but without membership.

Former German Colonies Split Among Allies

Japan Wins Control of Pacific Islands Sought by Australia; France and Britain in Africa

PARIS, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—The council of three has agreed upon the disposition of the former German colonies. The mandate for the German Samoa Islands goes to New Zealand, and for the other former German possessions south of the equator to Australia. Japan is to be mandatar of the islands north of the equator.

The official communication on this subject says:

"The council of three, M. Clemenceau, President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, yesterday decided as to the disposition of the former German colonies as follows:

"Togoland and Kamerun—France and Great Britain shall make a joint recommendation to the league of nations as to their future.

"German East Africa—The mandate shall be held by Great Britain.

"German Southwest Africa—The mandate shall be held by the Union of South Africa.

"The German Samoa Islands—The mandate shall be held by the New Zealand.

"The other German Pacific possessions south of the equator, excluding the German Samoa Islands and Nauru—The mandate shall be held by Australia.

"Nauru (Pleasant Island)—The mandate shall be given to the British Empire.

"The German Pacific islands north of the equator—The mandate shall be held by Japan."

Under this agreement Japan wins the mandatory for the Marshall, Caroline and Ladrones groups of islands, despite the strong contest instituted by Australia.

China Tells Envoys Not to Sign Treaty

Tokio Warns Peking Not to Permit "National Disgrace" Meeting

PEKING, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—The Chinese Cabinet at a meeting yesterday decided to instruct the Chinese delegates in Paris not to sign a peace treaty assigning the German rights in Shantung to the Japanese.

Much excitement prevails in Peking and throughout China over an attack on Sunday evening by a crowd of students on the residence of a member of the Cabinet accused of Japanese sympathies. The Minister of Education has resigned as a protest against the decision of the Cabinet to punish the schoolboys arrested in connection with the attack. Educational leaders are insisting that the schoolboys be released.

Demonstration in Tokio

TOKIO, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—Chinese students in Tokio, as a protest against the cession of the German rights in Shantung to Japan, held a demonstration to-day in front of the Chinese Legation.

Stones were thrown through several windows and some students were hurt in encounters with the police.

The Chinese afterward marched to the various embassies and legations, including the American Embassy, and presented a manifesto declaring that the decision of the peace conference was "a deadly stroke to China."

Tokio Sends Warning to China

Japan has notified China that the anti-Japanese agitation in Peking at present is liable to cause misunderstanding. The Japanese government also has advised the Chinese government that it would be well to prohibit the "National Disgrace" meeting planned to-day in Peking.

PARIS, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—Serious trouble has broken out in China as a result of the decision of the council of three with regard to Shantung and Kiao-chau, according to news received in authoritative circles here. In riots in Peking the house of Tsao Yu-lin, Minister of Communications, who is friendly to Japan, was burned.

Italy Will Get Fiume After 4-Year Rule

Orlando Accepts Proposal for Mandatory Until 1923 and Construction of Port for Jugo-Slavs

PARIS, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations Premier Orlando, who returned to Paris with Foreign Minister Sonnino this morning, accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the league of nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

During the four years of Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agram and other cities.

Italy, it is understood, also is prepared to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast.

The proposal which induced the Italians to return to Paris was made to them by Camille Barrère, the French Ambassador at Rome.

The Italian Premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the council of four reassembled, and resumed his seat in the council.

Wilson Will Stay Till Pact Is Signed

Not Expected to Hasten Return and May Send His Message to Congress

PARIS, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—There is no indication that President Wilson contemplates hastening his return because of the convocation of Congress on May 19, and he will undoubtedly remain here through the period of fifteen days allowed the Germans for consideration of the peace terms, probably until the treaty is signed.

In case the negotiations are prolonged by suggestions advanced by the Germans, it is possible he may forego the satisfaction of signing the treaty and return home. It is expected that he will send a message to be read in his absence.

U. S. and Britain To Be Asked to Go to Aid of France if Prussia Attacks

Agreement Not To Be Secret

Engagement Would Be Subject to Approval by League

Official announcement that the United States and Great Britain have agreed, subject to the approval of the Senate and Parliament, to go to the aid of France if she is attacked by Germany, was made yesterday through the Committee on Public Information, as follows:

"In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace, the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the Senate of the United States, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the Parliament of Great Britain an engagement, subject to the approval of the council of the league of nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany.

PARIS, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—Reports of an alliance between the United States, France and Great Britain, supplementing the peace treaty, have developed the fact that, while no offensive or defensive alliance is contemplated, the chiefs of the three governments are discussing such a pact, or an agreement to meet the French demand for military security against renewed German aggression.

Such a plan would, if formulated, be submitted to the United States Congress for such action as Congress might see fit to take. It is said that this is in no sense a treaty, such being, of course, beyond the President's constitutional powers, but in the nature of a statement of facts relating to the French claims. "Neither does it contemplate unlimited guarantees of security, but, rather, security with reasonable limits of time and of general character.

If finally concluded, this supplemental agreement will be separate from the treaty itself and will be made public.

The discussion on this subject continued to-day at the session of the Council of Three, and is understood to have centered largely on phraseology and form.

Germans to Meet Ally Terms With Ultimatums

BERLIN, May 6 (By The Associated Press).—The correspondent at Versailles of the new Berlin "German Zeitung" in a dispatch says the German delegation to the peace congress will depart from the old diplomatic customs. They will not attempt, he asserts, to refuse or to argue out conditions they deem unacceptable, but intend in each separate case, where it is necessary, to present a carefully formulated counter proposition containing the maximum the Germans are willing to concede.

The Germans already have reached conclusions concerning certain of the peace terms which have been printed in the newspapers, the correspondent adds, and suggestions have been drawn up by experts, and the delegates are ready to present them to the Entente.

"It will be Germany's effort," the correspondent continues, "to show the utmost consideration for the enemy's standpoint by seeking a method by which those demands can be made possible which are acceptable or bearable for Germany.

Summary of the Treaty

Index	
Section	Section
I. Covenant of the league of nations.	VII. Responsibility for the war.
II. Western frontiers of Germany.	VIII. Reparation and restoration.
III. Other frontiers of Germany.	IX. Financial requirements.
IV. German rights and privileges outside Europe.	X. Economic clauses.
V. Military, naval and air provisions.	XI. Aerial navigation.
VI. Repatriation of prisoners of war.	XII. International traffic regulation.
	XIII. International labor organization.
	XIV. Guarantees required.
	XV. Miscellaneous provisions.

The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven Allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about eighty thousand words, divided into fifteen main sections, and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18.

The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey, except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

An international labor body is brought into being, with a permanent office and an annual convention.

A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty.

Certain problems are left for solution between and among the Allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies and the values paid in reparation.

Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic, are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

The official summary of the treaty follows:

Preamble

The preamble names as parties of the first part these nations, described as the principal Allied and associated powers:

The United States,
The British Empire,
France,
Italy,
Japan;

And includes these twenty-two nations, which, with the five named above, are described as the Allied and associated powers:

Belgium,
Bolivia,
Brazil,
China,
Cuba,
Ecuador,
Greece,
Guatemala,
Hayti,
The Hedjaz,
Honduras,
Liberia,
Nicaragua,
Panama,
Peru,
Poland,
Portugal,
Rumania,
Serbia,
Siam,
Czecho-Slovakia,
Uruguay.

Germany is described as the party of the second part.

The preamble states that, bearing in mind that on the request of the then Imperial German Government, an armistice was granted on November 11, 1918, by the principal Allied and associated powers in order that a treaty of peace might be concluded with her; and

Whereas, The Allied and associated powers, being equally desirous that the war in which they were successively involved, directly or indirectly, and which originated in the declaration of war by Austria-Hungary July 28, 1914, against Serbia, the declaration of war by Germany against Russia on August 1, 1914, and against France on August 3, 1914, and in the invasion of Belgium, should be replaced by a firm,

just and durable peace, the plenipotentiaries (having communicated their full powers found in good and due form), have agreed as follows:

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate.

From the moment, and subject to the provisions of this treaty, official relations with Germany and with each of the German states will be resumed by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Section I

The covenant of the league of nations constitutes Section I of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar commission, oversee its régime and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the high commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland. It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems.

An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

Membership

The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the league, which will be at Geneva.

The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the league, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Council

The council will consist of representatives of the five great Allied powers, together with representatives of four members selected by the assembly from time to time; it may admit additional states and will meet at least once a year. Members not represented will be invited to send a representative when questions affecting their interests are discussed. Voting will be by states. Each state will have one vote and not more than one representative. Decision taken by the assembly and council must be unanimous except in regard to procedure, and in certain cases specified in the covenant and in

Continued on page ten

'Time Has Come to Settle Account,' Says Clemenceau; 'Peace Must Last'

Rantzau Admits Total Defeat

Says Germany Is Willing to Repair the Damage Done

VERSAILLES, May 7 (By The Associated Press).—Germany to-day was told the terms upon which the Allied and associated powers will make peace with her.

The treaty, a document of 80,000 words, was handed to the German envoys at a ceremony which began in the Trianon Palace Hotel hall at 3:10 p. m. Delegates of twenty-seven nations which are parties to the pact composed the memorable assemblage.

The session was concluded at 3:51 p. m. and the German delegates retired to consider the terms.

Must Settle Account, Says Clemenceau

In opening the session of the peace congress Premier Clemenceau, the presiding officer, speaking to the German plenipotentiaries, said:

"Gentlemen, Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire: It is neither the time nor the place for superfluous words. You have before you the accredited plenipotentiaries of all the small and great powers united to fight together in the war that has been so cruelly imposed upon them. The time has come when we must settle our account.

"You have asked for peace. We are ready to give you peace. We shall present to you now a book which contains our conditions. You will be given every facility to examine these conditions, and the time necessary for it. Everything will be done with the courtesy that is the privilege of civilized nations.

"To give you my thought completely, you will find us ready to give you any explanation you want, but we must say at the same time that this second treaty of Versailles has cost us too much not to take on our side all the necessary precautions and guarantees that the peace shall be a lasting one.

Oral Discussion Is Prohibited

"I will give you notice of the procedure that has been adopted by the conference for discussion, and if any one has any observations to offer he will have the right to do so. No oral discussion is to take place, and the observations of the German delegation will have to be submitted in writing.

"The German plenipotentiaries will know that they have the maximum period of fifteen days within which to present in English and French their written observations on the whole of the treaty. Before the expiration of the aforesaid period of fifteen days, the German delegates will be entitled to send their reply on particular headings of the treaty, or to ask questions in regard to them.

"After having examined the observations presented within the aforementioned period, the Supreme Council will send their answer in writing to the German delegation and determine the period within which the final global (worldwide) answer must be given by this delegation.

"The President wishes to add that